BY ALICE G. LEE. Stand forth! stand forth! we give a pledge; Rouse brothers, one and all. 'Tis cast abroad upon the winds-Our country's gathering call; And thousands rallied at the sound, With hearts both strong and true,

As on by glen and flashing stream The stirring summons flew. The grandsire, with his silvery locks, And form bowed down with care, That from his childhood's hour had loved This land so broad and fair— Seemed once again to feel his veins Throb with the pulse of youth,

And stood erect to give the pledge For Liberty and Truth. And in the propdest hour of strength Was heard firm manhood's tone "We stake our fortunes and our lives, With them we will atone, If we prove talse to the high trust Which all have taken now;" And in the hearts of living men

Was registered that vow. Ay, Woman, too, with patriot soul, Came in her beauty's power; And with her deep and thrilling voice Joined in the vow that hour; "We give our prayers, our influence, 'Tis all we can bestow;

But what that influence can do, We promise now to show. That pledge-oh it was proudly made, And ne'er should be forgot; To its fulfillment thousands owe

A peaceful, happy lot. It thrilled each soul, it nerved each heart, Amid that noble band; Unheeding fortune, life—they saved Their honor and their land.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Selected from the Liverpool Mail of June 19th. The House of Commons has passed a resolution Extending the Time for the Admission of FOREIGN GRAIN WITHOUT PAYING DUTY, UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH NEXT. A similar resolution was passed on Monday last, for the further suspension of the Navigation Laws for a limited

The greater part of the evenings of Friday last, and Monday and Tuesday this week, have been devoted to the discussion of the armed interven-tion, by Great Britain, in the affairs of Portugal, on a condemnatory resolution, moved by Mr Hume, and an amendment, approving of the Ministerial policy, proposed by Mr. T. Duncombe. Singularly enough, on Tuesday eventhe conduct of the government in the upper house, his quondam colleague, Sir Robert Peel was engaged in a masterly and telling defence of the Ministry to the Commons.

On the question at issue, all moderate men are agreed that the government have acted with prudence, firmness and impartiality towards our ally; and had succeeded in the complex task of recon ciling the dignity of the Portuguese crown, with maintainance of the rights and liberties of the people, thereby rendering important service to the cause of constitutional government, and warding

off dangers which threatened the peace of Europe.

The absolute dependence of all the great interests of the country, manufacturing, commercial and monetary, on the supplies of food, is striking-ly shown in the feverish agitation of the markets on the slightest variations of the weather, and even on the direction of the wind. A short interval of cold and wet, combined with winds which retarded the arrivals of breadstuffs at our ports, sufficed to create a panic, succeeding genial weasumed to create a panic, succeeding genial weather and the abundant supplies pouring into every port, have now partially restored confidence, and both in London, Manchester and Liverpool the beneficial influence is manifest.

WHEAT PROM THE EAST INDIES .- The vessel Socrates, arrived from Calcutta, has brought, besides 6.408 bags of rice in husk (now free of duty.) 50 bags of wheat. This is a novel importation from the East Indies.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT .- We believe we may now state, that the sessions will be brought to a close before the second week in July; and that the dissolution will immediately follow, should no unforeseen circumstances arise to render its postponement necessary .- [Observer The insurance offices will have to pay £47,000,

the amount of the polices effected on the life of Mr. O'Connell; but little of this large snm goes to his family, the insurance having been principally effected by third parties. AMERICAN BENEVOLENCE .- The Cork Exam-

iner of Monday announces the arrival of a fine schooner called the William Dugan, of New York, bringing a large cargo of breadstuffs (216 tons) and clothing for the relief of the destitute in this country. It has been consigned for distribution to the Society of Friends.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE ZOLLVERIEN .- The journals of Northern Germany state that the treaty of commerce re-cently concluded between the United States, Hanover, and Oldenburg will be followed by one be-tween the United States and Zollverien. They even go so far as to state that the clauses of such a treaty have been settled between Mr. Buchanan and Prussian minister, Baron Gerolt, and only await the signature of divers States forming the Zollverien.

The Neapolitan Ambassador to the Papal Court has been recalled, at the desire of the Pope, whose measures of reform he had openly disap-We are rejoiced to state that from all quarters

most cheering .- [Dublin Pilot, June 9.

It is usual for very poor people, in London, to break a window or two, in order to be sent to prison, and thus escape starvation! One Thomas Cunningham lately did it, as he said, to get food for himself and his three children.

ATLANTIC STEAM SHIPS. ARRIVAL OF THE "WASHINGTON."- The steam-ship Washington, the first American Ocean mail steamer, from New York, arrived at Southamp-ton at three o'clock on Tuesday last, after a passage of fourteen days. This vessel, under her able and experienced commander, Capt. Hewitt, sailed from New York on the 1st June. The pilot was discharged on the bar at 7 p m. A few hours after the departure had been taken, it was found that the hot wells and waste pipe were too small, and could not free the condensed water which reduced the vessel's speed four miles per hour. Twelve hours were lost during the pas-sage by stopping to amend this defect and repair wheels. To this contretemps it is owing that the Washington only appeared in sight at Southampton about half past 1 p. in., on the 15th.

The Washington left Southampton for Bremen
on the 16th. One hundred passengers were land-

ed at Southampton with the mail, in charge of Major Hobbie, one of the deputy post-masters general of the United States. The mails were taken possession of by the custom-house authorities and delivered to the post office, whence they were forwarded to London. They were contained in four large India rubber sacks, filled with letters and papers for England, and for Havre. Among passengers on board the Washington was Major Hobbie, one of the deputy postmasters-general, who visits Europe to effect arrangements for the transmission of American mails through the various European post-offices.

The appearance of the Washington is that of man-of-war, and excited much curiosity. Mr Croskey, the American vice-consul, repaired or board the Washington as soon as she arrived.

dalquiver, a new steam vessel, is intended to be despatched from Liverpool for New York, about 20th of July. She will be taken out by Cap tain Hosken, a circumstance that will be regarded by many persons with gratification, since, whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the loss of the Great Britain, confidence is placed in him for the singular success of his previous career. The Guadalquiver is now lying in the Trafalgar Dock, Liverpool. She is of a pecuild, the paddle boxes lying within the paddle-works as in some of our river steamers. She is intended to run between New York and Havana. Capt. Hosken merely commands her on her voyage out. The naturalization laws of the United States preclude his further command of her. FRANCE. In France, the Guizot Ministry is again threat

ened with dissolution; its chief is treated with marked coolness by the Chamber of Deputies; his Cabinet are gravely charged with flagrant prostitution of State patronage for the purchase of editorial support; and it is publicly alleged that promises of the peerage were openly sold by certain journalists, according to fixed tariff, at To complete the embarrassments of the Government, Marshal Bugeaud, irritated at the censures of the Chamber of Deputies, and by the of the war in Algiers involved bim, has resigned the Governor-Generalship of that extensive territory, and it is understood will successfully claim a leading position in the cabinet whose orders he has disobeyed. The Duke D'Aumail is named as the future Viceroy of Algeira; in the interim Gen. Bar has assumed the Government. The Paris papers of this week are chiefly oc-

cupled with the intervention of the three powers in Portugal, and with the debate on that subject in the Chamber of Deputies. The opposition fiercely assault M. Guizot, and M. Odillon Barrot

The Journal des Debats announces the receipt | of letters from all, parts of France, which are unanimous in describing the appearance of the growing erops as most favorable.

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France has been extended to the 31st of January, SPAIN. Spain presents the unhappy results of an illassorted royal marriage: the Queen and her conassorted royal marriage: the Queen and her con-sort live apart, and show by their respective pur-suits the cutire dissimularity of their tastes and habits. M. Brunelli, the Pope's nuncio, arrived in Madrid on the 29th, and is trying his influence to effect a reconciliation; should he fail, a divorce is considered to be inevitable.

Don Manuel Godov, the once notorious Prince of Peace, is permitted to return to Spain after an exile of thirty-nine years, whilst Espartero re-

PORTUGAL. The internal broils which have again distracted Portugal during the last ten months, have been brought to the beginning of an end. Under the influence of the Cabralist faction, the Queen had alike resisted the demands of the people as re-presented by the Junta and the consults of the British government, to restore the Constitution grant a general amnesty, and dismiss the advi-sers who had abused her name and powers. On the other hand, irritated by the conduct of the court, the popular party would not permit the Junta to agree to any terms short of unqualified sub-

mission to the terms they might dictate.

The violent death of the Queen, the burning of the Capital, and all the horrors of a sanguinary revolution were impending, nor were the evils of a European war improbable, unless a reconciliation could be effected. To accomplish this, under the powers of the quadruple treaty, a protocol was signed by the representatives of France, Spain, and Great Britian, authorizing an arme

By a well-timed and decisive stroke, the British Squadron intercepted and captured Das Antas and the forces of the Junta under his command, and there is now every reason to hope that with the preservation of a constitutional monarchy, the patriotic objects of the Junta will be permanently secured.

BELGIUM. The king of Belgium is reported to be in a very presarious state of health; this untoward circumstance, combined with the critical position of the ministry, in consequence of the recent elec tions, and the advanced age of the King of the French, create considerable uneasiness in politi-

cal and monetary circles.

The National states that (we expresses arrived in Paris on Monday from Belgium, announcing that the life of King Leopold was despaired of.— His Majesty was afflicted with insanity.

Turkey and Greece - The disputes between

the Ottoman Porte and Greece are to be settled by a reference to the Austrian government. Queen Chistina at Napies .- The Gazette du Midi publishes the following extract from a letter dated Naples, 30th May :- Maria Christina leaves to-morrow. She did not meet the reception here she expected. Even the people turned their

backs on her, and nobody paid the slightest attention to her presence. A letter from Berlin of the 7th states that M. Alexander de Humboldt is so ill that his physicians despair of his recovery.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAM-SHIP UNION.

3 Days Later from Europe. Condition of the Cotton and Flour Mark is, &c. The French steamship Union, Capt. Herbert, from Cherbourg, June 22d, arrived at New York vesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

She brough over 139 passengers, comprising 16 in the first cabin, 27 in the second, and 96 in the Emilie de Girarden, editor of the Presse, wa arrested for libel in insinuating the sales of titles to peerage, and was bound over to appear for trial

on the 22d of June The Chamber of Deputies have extended to the 1st of February the law permitting the free importation of food into France and Portugal. The harvests in France promise an abundant

The French and American companies' steamer. Philadelphia, was at Cherbourg, to take her place in the line as the next regular packet. The English consul has ordered that the block-

ade should be enforced with less vigor.

We have accounts of the arrangements entered into between the Junta and the British Commander, guaranteeing a liberal Government t the Portuguese nation. The Junia, deprived of the chief of the squadron and of its best troops, four articles of the treaty proposed by Colone Wilde, on condition that a ministry should be termed which should be a guarantee against despotism and acts of cruelty. A ministry, having at its head Count Lavradie, was considered the best to satisfy this demand,

The Courrier de Lyons, of the 14th inst., an nounces the fall in price of wheat at Marseilles as enormous. Wheat of the first quality, which fifteen days since was sold at 30f., is at present sold for 20f. At Lyons wheat has fallen ten per

cent. The warehouses are full of grain, and the quays are covered with it.

FLOUR MARKET, Paris, June 18th.—In our flour market to day sales were smaller than yesterday. Flour was offered at 1071, to 1101, per 159 kil. sales were made at 103f to 106f, per 159 kil.— Sales of flour from the provinces, to arrive, were made at 93f, to 110f, per 159 kil.

In Belgium and in Holland prices of grain have advanced-also in Germany. Prices were

tending upward in Paris.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL. Later from Mexico.

The New Orleans Delta of the 2d July says: We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the Capital, to and of the 12th ultimo, dates three days later than any previously received. We make from them a series of extracts which are given below. We find in them no evidences of that formidable, fearful opposition to the advance of Gen. Scott, the apprehensions of which for the last day or two so alarmed the nerves of some of the more sensitive of our contemporaries. The same unsettled, indecisive, neutralizing policy seems to prevail at the Capi-tal, which has so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We hear nothing of those thirty thousand of an army, which, with a valor equalled only by the valor evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and late of the U. S. Senate. The State House and down an eminence-were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at Pae-

may be to play the dictator, is rather shy in pro-claiming his preferences, he appears to think that as he can get along, though minus half his "understanding," he can keep the Government mov-ing, though resting on a fraction of a Ministry. The Wan.—The files before us contain full reviews of the opinions of the different newspapers throughout the country, which number about twenty, and with but one single exception (in carriages and on horseback, accompanied the Pre-Durango) they are all fully in favor of the war. The Dictatorship.—El Monitor Republicano

Santa Anna, it reems, however ambitious he

of the 12th ult., contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictator-hip. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself, Dietator. Indeed, the Monitor ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the capital, is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and the enemies No CHANGE OF POLICY.-The Monitor asserts

that the new cabinet is not to be entirely formed of Puros, (Democrats,) as stated in some of the journals, and that the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. Santa Anna without a full Ministry-with the Ministers of War and Finance, together with the clerks in the Bureau of Foreign Relations—he force, and at the greatest length. He was subsewill be able, for the time being to carry on the government.

is no doubt but that the majority of the nation is President of the United States. His appearance in favor of carrying on the war, and we are, con- was greeted with cheers. He then shook hands sequently, convinced that it is immpossible to enter into any arrangement for peace; were it to be concluded, it would prove fatal to the nationality of Mexico. The detenders of the nation are, therefore, encouraged with brilliant hopes of final success, as it is undoubted that the position in which the United States finds itself must, in the end, secure us triumphant success, notwithstanding our former disasters. All of us who sincerean equivocal policy as dangerous, and all overtures of peace a perilous means to secure it; for this reason we are opposed to any change in the politics which may give it a pacific appearance."

cess, was lost by one vote. El Republicano, of the 12th, in a leader of great length, recommends that the forces which are intended to defend the Capital, should be well where it is seldom we see or are seen by any and properly instructed and drilled, as they have plenty of time before the American army arrives there. Being chefly recruits, the Generals com-manding them, he says, should take great pains in their drill. The editor says that chieflains should bear in mind that this is to be their lastef-

fort, and consequently no exertion to have it successful should be spared. THE PEACE PARTY .- El Razanador, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only not or could not carry on the war; but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his

GEN. VALENCIA .- Gen. Valencia is reported having arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 5th of June, where he took immediate command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and

Irapuato on the 5th, where he was to begin immediately to raise forces from the State of Gua-It was thought that Gen. Alcorta had issued an order by which Bustamente would be obliged to go as far as Sinaloa, in order to take command of the forces there-which, according

to El Monitor, are none.

Canalizo Pardoned.—It seems, from what we see in the Monitor of the 11th, that Santa Anna and Canalizo had "made friends" once more, and consequently the examination of the latter for his conduct at Cerro Gordo was dropped. Although it was reported that he had been appointed Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, he was to be employed in the defence of the capital.

More Guerillas.—El Estandarte de los Chi-nacastes, published at San Luis Potosi, says that a large body of guerillas has been organized at Bocas, about twelve leagues from San Luis, and that they were all well armed and equipped MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE INTERCEPTED .-Gen. Alvarez sent an express from Ameca, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the

possession of a courier going from the Capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters, in order that rhey should be opened and read, to show whether or not they contained any information of which the Americans could avail themselves, A letter addressed to El Monitor, from Puebla, ays that Gen. Worth, who began by kissing his hands to all the young ladies at Puebla, has con

cluded by breaking the doors of Senor Haro's house, lodging himself in it. [Whatever truth there may be in the former part of this statement, he latter part we believe to be a lie.] GEN. SCOTT'S MARCH TO THE CAPITAL -El Reblicano of the 11th, has accounts from Puebla. n which it is stated that the American forces would not move towards the capital before six weeks, (from the 10th June) as they were await

ing reinforcements and heavy artillery from Vera Cruz. El Monitor of the same date, publishes a letter in which the writer states that he has been informed that the whole forces will move towards the capital, in all from the 15th to the 20th, as they had resolved and were determined to spend and celebrate the 4th of July at the capital. Movements of American Troops.—A letter from Puebla, addressed to Fl Monitor, states that

and had returned alone with his staff, without be ing troubled by any of the guerillas.

Assistance Solicited from Gen. Scott.-A letter received at the Capital on the 10th, from Tlaxcala, says that the inhabitants of that place addressed a petition to Gen. Scott, asking protec-tion of him; as a chief of gnerrillas, Portillo, was constantly annoying them. The Monitor says, that it seems the Tlaxcaltecos wish to imitate

their predecessors during the time when the Spaniards went to conquer them. ATTACK ON GEN. SCOTT .- A correspondent from Puebla, writes on the 7th to a friend in the capi tal, that the American forces are scarcely 6,000 men, and as Gen. Scott could not leave that place for some time, it would be good policy to have the Mexican forces marched to Puebla and there attack the Americans, who were not prepared for

an effective defence.

A letter from Tuxpan, of 31st May, says that the inhabitants are so much frightened there, that as soon as they saw a vessel approaching the port, they packed up their beds and ran to the woods, where they remained until they were assured that there was no danger in the town.

FROM TAMPICO. The schooner Sarah Elizabeth, Captain Webb arrived at New Orleans on the 1st July from Tampico, having left there on the 24th of June. The Picayune learns from Mr. Mitchell that the English steamer Avon was lying off the bar, landing quicksilver. She would shortly proceed on her return voyage, touching at her several apsointed ports, but she would take little or no spe ie with her, as in consequence of the guerrilla parties it is deemed unsafe to transport even merchandise in the interior without a large escort of oops. Tampico teels sensibly this state of

The accounts of the health of the city are at variance. While Capt. Webb represents that of danger. the Louisiana regiment is suffering dreadfully from the fever-less than one-tourth fit for duty-the Sentinel, of the 20th ult, says the health of the town continues good, with the exception of some

Fairlax, is blockading the port of Soto la Marina.

Another Requisition.—The Secretary of War

as our own. has made another requisition on L present one, just received by Gov. Johnson, is for two companies of mounted gunmen. The scene of their duty is to be Vera Cruz and its environs

From the Brazos.

The schooner H. L. Scranton, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst, from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 26th ult. She brought over the following passengers:

Capt. Sam'l. Montgomery, 1st regiment Illinois volunteers; Messrs. M. E. Morrell, John Simpson, P. Campbell, J. Farmer, J. Presbury, G. W. It reports that four members of the 1st Illinois

regiment, on the march from Camargo to Reynosa, unarmed and having fallen in the rear of the regiment, were attacked by a party of about 20 Mexicans, and lassoed and robbed of their mo-

ney, without doing them further injury.
It would seem that the Mexicans, knowing this body of troops had received their money at Camargo, followed them on the march to Reynosa, with a view to pick up stragglers from the ranks, and succeeded in capturing these four, obtaining over one hundred dollars from each of them. The alcade at Reynosa was ordered to produce the robbers, or refund the money.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.] HALLOWELL, (Me.,) July 3, 1847.
The President of the United States, accompanied by his suite, and the Legislative Committee of Arrangements, (who met them at the line of the State,) arrived at this place in the steamboat Huntress, between 12 and one o'clock last night. His arrival was greeted by the firing of cannon here, which was answered by similar "peals of Artillery" at the public buildings in Augusta.— The whole company immediately proceeded in private carriages provided for the occasion, to Augusta, where the President was entertained for the night at the mansion of Hon. Reuel Williams, other buildings were illuminated in honor of the occasion. This morning, it is understood, the from 8 till 10 o'clock. A large concourse of peo-ple is of course assembled to pay their respects to the first President who ever ventured so far "dewn the purpose of once in their lives seeing a "real live President." A procession was formed at Mr. W.'s house, and the Committee of Arrangements of the Legislature, Committee of the citizens of carriages and on horseback, accompanied the Pre sident and suite through the principal streets of Augusta, to the State House. In the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Governor, Council, Senate, House, and heads of Departments, were assembled for the purpose of receiving the

the public grounds At half past 12 o'clock the President and suite were introduced into the hall of the Committee of Arrangements. He was addressed by Governor Dana, welcoming him to the State and to its hosabout twenty minutes in length, in which he spoke of the Union of the States, its value to the American people, and the binding obligation resting upon all to preserve and perpetuate it. quently introduced personally to the members and others present, and then conducted to the pi-In an article published in the same paper of the azza in front of the State House, and introduced 10th, we find the following paragraph:—"There to the citizens at large, by the Governor, as the with all who presented themselves, for some half honr or so, when the procession was again formture, and the other State officers, and the President was escorted to the Augusta House, to partake of a dinner there provided for him and his suite and other invited guests.
It is understood the President is to leave this

President as the Guest of the State. Whilst the

procession was in progress, salutes were fired from

afternoon, on his return Westward. He is acwish the continuation of the war, look upon | companied by Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, Judge Woodbury, of the Supreme Court, and several other distinguished public functionaries. Fortunately the last two or three days, particularly to-day, presented as fine a specimen of wea-ther as our climate often affords—the air clear, Congress.—Congress met at the Capital at last on the 10th, and the proposition of declaring a redays often are. On the whole, the occasion has been rather a pleasant one to our people, who inhabit, in fact, the ultima thule of the U. States,

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT. A letter of the 3d June, from Monterey, gives the Republican the following information of the

movements of our Volunteers: "Col. Randolph, with his battalion, has been ordered to Buena Vista. He passed through this place to day Col. Hamtramck, who had suffercause it is convinced that the government would ed grievously for many weeks with the disease of the climate, but who is now well, will follow with the other six companies in garrison at become the leading theme of public conversation. Marshal Grouchy, who commanded the French corps d'armee which was destined to employ the Prussian army, while Napoleon attacked the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, died on Saturday week at St. Etjenne, on the Loire, in his 82d year.

The whole regiment will then be concentrated at Agua Nueva or Buena Vista. Capt. Fairfax, of Messrs. Henshaw & Co, and the mortgage of School upon the Locomotives, Cars, &c., was paid to Agua Nueva or Buena Vista. Capt. Fairfax, of Messrs. Henshaw & Co, and the mortgage of School upon the Locomotives, Cars, &c., was paid to fairlax county, has joined with his company, which is expected soon to be made. Legislature of that State,

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BY THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

After a participation in the Military exercises of the day, the Richmond Grays repaired to Mayo's Island, where Dinner had been prepared for them by the accomplished caterer, Geo. Sadler. After dinner, the following regular toasts were drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS. 1. The Day we celebrate: The most impor-tant Anniversary in the civil history of mankind. 2. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence: They have erected a monument more durable than brass.

3. The Union of the States : Induced by inte-4. The Union of the States: Induced by inter-test and cemented by love. May it last forever!

4. The Immortal Memory of George Washington: The light of his age, the pride of his country, and the glory of his species. The world never looked upon his equal, and never will beold his superior.
5. Thomas Jefferson, "Author of the Declara-

5. Thomas Jefferson, "Attend of the Declara-tion of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the Universi-ty of Virginia:" In either of these capacities his claim to immortality would have been certain. 6. James Madison: The wise Statesman, the pure Patriot, the genuine Philanthropist. He perger made a personal enemy, but among the never made a personal enemy, but among the vicious; and never lost a personal friend as long

as he was worthy of his esteem. 7. James Monroe: The last of the line of Revolutionary Presidents; the model of a Patriot

S. John Marshall: The Judge who united in his own person the integrity of a Hall, the learning of a Coke, the genius of a Mansfield, and the in lustry of an Eldon. Tanto nomini nutlum par

9. The 5th day of July, 1814: The day when American Regulars taught the peninsular heroes that others understood the pash of the bayonet besides British soldiers. 10. Our Army in Mexico: They have excited the admiration of one hemisphere, and driven the other mad with jealousy.
11. Gen. Zachary Taylor: The man of the

age, whose genius overshadows the world.— Friends and enemies alike teel his overpowering supremacy. 12. Gen'l Winfield Scott: Time has not chilled his faculties, nor impaired his activity, nor ta-ken from his heroism; he is still the Scott of 1814, the pride of his country, the terror of his enemies. 13. Woman: The joy and torment of man's life-the Alpha and Omega of his existence-the Worth went as far as Cholnla with 200 men,

main spring of all his actions -- the tyrant, from whom there is no appeal, whose slightest caprice is law, whose subjects are slaves, yet whose thral-dom all desire to last forever! VOLUNTEER TOASTS. After the regular toasts were gotten through Capt. Elliott made a brief allusion to the day, and

the Whig party. The Republican quotes the folconcluding, offered the following: Our glorious Republic: May its career ever be pward and onward. A letter was received from Henry L. Brooke, an

invited guest, expressing his regret at not being able to be present with the Grays, and enclosing the following:
The Richmond Grays: At home and abroad; as ready to give their enemies a warm reception in the field as their friends at the social board.

By James D. Bruce Evans. Fourth of July: May the foliage of the Tree of Liberty ever ver-dantly overshadow our beloved land, that beneath its hallowed shade our hearts may bloom luxuriantly, giving birth to Flowers, whose bloom is the smile of God, whose perlume His breath, and whose existence is immortal as his own. By E. G. Clay. Moses D. Hoge, the Orator of the Day: A true specimen of the Patriot, Orator

By Lieut, Counts. Our former Lieutenant, E. Bruce Ward: We welcome him around our lestive board—we only regret that we cannot welcome him as an officer of our company.

To this sentiment, Mr. Ward appropriately responded, and upon concluding, offered the follow-

as it may be-looked upon with frowns and dis-trust by many-neglected by the States-yet, we urn to it as the tower of our strength in the hour By Lieut, Morris. The day we celebrate:

May its glory ere long shine from Panama to the Pole, undimmed by injustice. By Captain Elliott. Scott, August, Fry and cases of intermittent fever.

The U. S. bomb-brig Hecla, Lieut. Com'g.

Donnan: Names as familiar as household words around this board—we look to them with

By Lieutenant Morris. General Taylor: The Mexicans convinced by his brilliant conduct, his justice and humanity, of the blessings of our laws and institutions, the highest achievement of his genius.

By Lieutenant Morris. Henry Clay: If history shall never record him President, she will pronounce him worthy. By Private L. E. Lyon, Irishmen: hearts are open to commiserate their sufferings, our pockets to relieve their necessities, and our arms to welcome them as freemen on our shores. By Private William Hurley. The Benevolence, Charity and Brotherly Love of the citizens of the United States of America, recently evinced towards the suffering children of Europe, have

engraven on their hearts these words : "We were hungry, and you gave us to eat; We were naked, and you clothed us." By Private J. V. Crawford. Old Virginia: Famei for hospitable fathers, affectionate mothers, virtuous daughters, and patriotic sons.

By Sergeant Gallaher. Washington and Tay

or: The first the Father of his Country; the latter now the favorite son. By a Guest. The stock, lock and barrel of the United States Navy: May the first never be broken, the second cripp ed, nor the third ring-bored.

By Private R. L. Didkinson Gen, Winfield

Scott-the hero of Cerro Gordo: Ask him it vojunteers ban fight. By Private L. B. Lyon. The Day we Celebrate: May its return bring us peace with Mexico and plenty to this land. By Private Henry Stratton. The Cadets of West Point' and the Officers of our Army: The

bud and flower of American chivalry and patri-

otism, the embodiment of all that's honorable and By a Guest, Gen. Zachary Taylor : "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg." The American People will have grape enough left to scatter his enemies, and elevate him to the Presidency. By the same. Henry Clay, "the Father of the American System." A Patriot, legislating for the benefit of the American People—Modern Democracy now legislating against them: The country will have again to call upon him to re-

buke British interests and British rulers.

By Lieut. Morris. The present Cabinet:--going, going. By a Guest. The Mexican War: Forced

upon the country unnecessarily by its rulers.— The intelligent and virtuous statesman could and would have avoided it without sacrificing nation al henor, and with the approving voice of the nations of the earth. By a Guest, Henry Clay: He stands like a

towering oak of the forest, unmoved by the false and vile aspersions of his enemies, admired by Patriots, revered by the virtuous and good in By Private L. B. Lyon. The Cradle of Li-By Private Geo. E. Sadler. Lieut. Blakey, of

Voltigeurs: His late brilliant charge at the National Bridge is only a foretaste of what the Virginia boys can do when occasion requires. By Private J. D. B. Evans. The dead Heroes of the Mexican War:

A tribute tear to our heroic dead,
whose pulses beat with Patriot fire no more;
Undying glory wreathes each honored head,
And living nations with sad joy adore;
Time, tearful, weaves for each dear name a wreath,
Whose bloom shall live when he has buried Death.

By Sergeant Riddick. Woman: The Elixin

of Man's existence-ever loved, loving and be-

loved.

By Private T. B. Sarke. James Gardner Good at all things, but as for a song he can "take Sent. Woman: Though Paradise, with many

joice in Woman, the Ere of our life. By Private J. D. B. Evans. Bakers : A well "bred" set of men, who a-meal-iorate the condition of man, by conducting him through life in a "flowery" way, and giving their assistance in time of "knead." Their works, like the morning sun, "rise" from the "yeast."

By the Company. Our Host: "Behold! his breakfasts chine with reputation, His dinners are the wonder of the nation! With these he treats both commoners and quality, Who praise, where'er they go, his hospitality."

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD. The most interesting and important point in the of the Whig party, whether selected by a convenelebration of the birth-day of American Independence by the citizens of Portsmouth, was the con- net be the candidate of either party; and who so summation of the sale and transfer of this work, | bold as to say that Old Zack will forfeit his word? The Trustees of Portsmouth having purchased he will not be a candidate but as the sponthe road from the Board of Public Works, proceeded to organize a company, under the the title of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, and elected James W. Murdaugh, Esq., President; and Samuel M. Wilson, T. Hume, W. So avow himself, is it to be expected that Watts, J. A. Jenkins and Geo. Chambers, Esqs., the Democratic party, which has just established

Fourth of July Celebration. THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, VA.

Saturday Morning, July 10, 1847. THE SIGNAL LETTER. The Whig papers affect to laugh at the comments of the Democratic press upon the strange antics into which the late letter of Gen. Taylor has thrown the Whig party. The Republican of

yesterday attempts to correct our statement that some Whigs hereabouts do not approve Gen. T.'s last letter and adds: "we have not met with the first man in the Whig ranks who does not most cordially sustain the noble and patriotic stand and where it may be found? taken by Gen. Taylor, in his late letter,"

Upon this point all that we have to do is to quote the following extract of a letter from the senior editor of the Times, which places the matter beyond question. That gentleman has "probably as good opportunities as the" Republican "of ascertaining Whig sentiments."

"Many persons (and among them Mr. Bolls, the representative elect from the Richmond District) give the letter the construction attached to it in the Times of Friday last, understanding Gen. Taylor to declare distinctly, that in no case, no matter how he may be nominated, will he consent to become the candidate of any party, or, in other words, of the Whig party; that is, that he refuses to be elected as a Whig, or to seek the support of the Whigs upon the ground of his approving their principles. Those who view the letter in this light say that if Gen. Taylor do not abandon the position which they thus understand him to have assumed, the Whig party cannot look to him as their candidate for the Presidency. I have met with no Whig who, assuming this construction of the letter to be correct, does not unite in the same conclusion." This more than makes out what we represent-

ed as the effect of the letter in this quarter. The impressions produced in other sections of the Union we have already sketched, as presented by distant journals. Admit the letter to be genuine, (and who can reasonably doubt it?) and will not the Republican's "respected friend of the National Whig" be compelled to repudiate Gen. Taylor? How can that Metropolitan Whig organ sustain a man who has written so "silly a letter," filled with "twaddle," and worthy only of the coinage and "forgery of Locofoco deception?" But the Whig papers of yesterday morning themselves furnish intrinsic evidence of the utter confusion in which Gen. Taylor's "unfortunate position" (as the Times called it) has involved

lowing extract of a letter addressed to its editors, "from a perfectly reliable source in Mexico:" "You are authorised by the highest authority to say, that Gen. Taylor looks for nothing, and asks for nothing, beyond this war, but that, if the people of the United States choose to elect him their President, he will feel bound to serve them. He will not, however, be a party candidate, nor as ept the nomination of a Convention or Caucus of Letters were also received from other invited either party. It the people, irrespective of party, choose, in their primary meetings, to nominate him, and then elect him, he will accept the responsible office with grateful feelings—though, if he consulted his own wishes, he would prefer to retire within the quiet bosom of his family, at the conclusion of the war."

Our friend adds, what he knows personally that "Gen. Taylor is thoroughly Whig-Tarill, Distribution," &c., &c.

[The Italics are the Republican's] We next find in the Whig the proceedings of the Whigs of Halifax, who nominate General Taylor for President, We extract the gist of their sentiments, in opposition to conventions of all kinds:

"Against the caucus, in whole and in part, general and particular, National and State, by il may take, we, the Whigs of Halifax, do most earnestly protest. Resolved, That the caucus is a bad system-

that it commences in intrigue, and ends in corruption—that it takes all power from the people, and concentrates it in the hands of needy officeholders and ambitious managers and that we, the friends of General Taylor, deprecate its aid, as hurtful to his character, and dangerous to his prospects." But the Whig in its editorial comments, takes

of the blessings of our sition to the principles set forth by the Halifax may be distinct, yet that this object is one, and that we are one in its support. Here we realize the image of one of our sweezest poets, and are ty copious extract from the Whig, whose sentiments on the general question meet our own "If Parties are necessary and wholesome in a free government, which no one will question, Organization, without which these parties are un-wieldy masses, incapable of efficient action, is

not less indispensible; and it is certain that that party which resorts to an efficient mode of concentrating its strength, even though it should constitute a considerable minority of the people, must, in the nature of things, triumph over a majority which shall refuse to adopt measures to pondent made every thing clear. The famous render its strength available. It may well be as-sumed, therefore, that, even if abuses be inseparable from the existing mode of party organization, or indeed from any that human wit or wisdom can divise, more numerous and much greater evils will result from its abandonment. The true remedy is, in our opinion, to ensure, as far as practicable, in the nominating bodies, a full and fair embodiment of public sentiment; which can be effected by inducing the people, in their prima-ry assemblages, to depute to them fewer politicians by trade, and by rigidly confining the action of such bodies to the special duty they may be delegated to perform. We are by no means wedded to any particular plan of organization; but that some plan is absolutely essential to the very existence of parties, as well as to their success, is a self-evident proposition. If the present mode of designating candidates is to be abolished, therefore, it behooves those who insist upon its abolition to devise some other, less objectionable in itself, or less liable to those abuses, the existence of which is, in their judgment, a sufficient cause for its abandonment.

"Is it, even now, safe and proper to dispense with a Convention of the Whig party, organized upon proper principles? If Gen. Taylor be the choice of that party, as is supposed, and as ap-pearances indicate, with a near approach to unanimity, it is certain that, whether he desire it or not, he will receive the nomination of a Whig Convention: But there is another office to be fill Quite a Cabinet of Curiosities-soon to be sold ed, next in grade to the Presidency, and almost of equal importance; for we have not now to learn that, among the contingencies of the future, the Is there to be no concentration by the Whigs up-on a suitable candidate for that office? If not and our opponents shall, as they will, pursue different course, the election of their candidate would be almost inevitable; and we might see a Whig President and a Locofoco Vice President installed on the same day—with the possibility, at least, that the latter may, by the happening of me one of the contingencies specified in the Constitution, be seated in the Presidential chair."

The Fredericksburg Whig News takes the same impregnable ground : "The leading journals of both parties have endeavored to prevent its [the Presidential succession] premature agitation, and wisely, we think suggests its delay until the action of a National Convention. The nominee of a Whig Convention. tion we shall conceive it our duty to support.

And whilst we may occasionally canvass the

claims of the several aspirants who may be

named for the nomination, our individual prefernces shall be made to yield to the choice of that Now, what is the spectacle produced by this grouping of facts? General Taylor will not be party candidate, nor accept the nomination of a convention or caucus of either party. The Halisweets, may have perished, to fill the appetite of shape and form, not only upon principle, but beshape and form, not only upon principle, but be- of collegiate instruction, without further charge cause they would be "dangerous to his [Gen. Taylor's] prospects." The Whig and News on the other hand fix themselves firmly upon "organization" and conventions as the only means of sav- the "little responsibilities," he shall have the same ing their candidate and their principles. Is there no "disorganization" in these conflicting elements? How can fragments of a party, which differ so ra, dically upon the principles of action, coalesce for a common object, unless one or the other give

But, in the discussion of this point, these Whig papers all look to Gen. Taylor as the candidate tion or not. But he expressly says, that he will Directors of said Company.

On Monday the Board transferred the road with its great principles, after a long and arduous con-

way?

the Whig party, and, in accordance with his un. | securing so full and able a faculty. A moment's the Whig party, and, in accordance with his un-equivocal language will refuse to have his bright equivocal language will refuse to have his bright laurels soiled by the dust of the party arena .-Such is our reading of the old hero's letters, and such is the only reasonable construction which, we think can be placed upon them. Who will deny, that the "premature" action of the wouldbe leaders of the Whig party has involved them in confusion?

"No one can support me who opposes the war-he's corse than a Mexican!" We find the foregoing paragraph in yester-day's Enquirer, under the striking caption of "Gen Taylor's Rebuke of the anti-war Whigs." Will the Enquirer be good enough to tell us on what occasion Gen. Taylor unered this remark,

[Yesterday's Whig. We are somewhat surprised at this query of the Whig. Some ten days since we published the anecdote-but for the satisfaction of the Whig we cheerfully quote it again, with the hope that it will benefit our neighbors. We find it in a letter in the "Pennsylvanian" from its Washington correspondent, who said:

"A gentleman now in this city, just from the army of Gen. Taylor, has related to me an inci-dent which I deem worthy of repetition. The gentleman was sitting in the tent of "old Rough and Ready" in conversation, when they were interrupted by the appearance of a young officer who handed the old General a bundle of newspapers. 'Here is one, General, that has your name up for the Presidency.' 'Let me see it, sir.' The old General looked at it for some minutes, scanning it with interest. 'Take it away, sir,' said the old hero groffly; 'I don't believe in it—no one can support me who opposes the war—he's worse than a Mexican!'

While on the subject of the war, we deem it not amiss to republish from the Jackson (Tenn.) Republican the following statement of what the Whigs a year ago said of the Texan boundary "Every man, woman and child, recollects when Whigs were singing the following song to admiring crowds in these parts :

That the Mexicans, ten thousand strong, Had crossed-"What!! The Sabine? No. The Nueces? No. The Colorado? No. What then? THE

" One morning bright and early,

RIO GRANDE!!! " O the Rio Grande, O the Rio Grande, We would we were upon your banks, With rifles in our hand. "And they wished to be on the Rio Grande did they? And what did they intend doing with their refles? Nothing more or less than to repe the invasion of 'ten thousand Mexicans' who 'had

crossed the Rio Grande'-as certainly it was very outrageous in them it they intended to punish them for crossing a river into territory which belonged to them. This song was sung by the Whigs in '46, who have since that time changed their tune. Now it was no outrage for the Mexicans to cross that river, which then caused then to be so indignant, as the territory belonged t them. O, Whiggery! Whiggery! you cannot certainly hope to deceive the people any longer

by such inconsistencies." The same paper makes this prediction: "We predict that before the August election in this State, the Whig leaders will endeavor to work out of their opposition to the war. They are finding out that it wont go down with the rank and file of their party."

THE MYSTERY SOLVED AT LAST. Our readers will not have forgotten the ani mated discussion in our columns, elicited by the toast of Lieut, Gov. Daniel at the Webster din ner, for whose paternity, as for Homer's, even cities were contending. We tormented not only our own brains, but those of every literary friend we met, as to the "local habitation and name" of its authorship, but in vain. With the aid of a fair friend we traced it back to a sermon delivered in 1814 by the Rev. Thomas Railles, of Liverpool, before the Missionary Society, wherein the following passage is found, full of truth and of universal love and charity :

"And whence is it that our brethren in the establishment, in so many instances, not less ho norable to themselves than encouraging to us manifest such a spirit of cordiality and affection. if the forms of that establishment are indispensible with them? No; this friendly co-operation; this union of parties; this merging of lesser points, when we differ, into the greater on which we are agreed, proves that in whatever other respects we "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea!" "Yes, we are many and various; and when

assembled in our respective churches, we appear distinct; but only let the invitation to a Bible Society be given—let the trumpet be sounded for rallying round some Missionary cause, and the distinction ceases-the Dissenter ascends to meet his brethren in the church, or they to meet their brethren in the meeting-house." Still we were unable to satisfy our curiosity until the following letter from a Charlotte corres-

line in dispute is in the beautiful address to the Ocean by that "sweet" poet, Montgomery. We subjoin the stanza which it so exquisitely and forcibly winds up: "Ah! why hath Janoran, in forming the world, With the waters divided the land, His rampares of rocks round the continent hurled, And cradled the deep in his hand,

To ravage the uttermost earth,
And violate nations and realms that should be
Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea!" To the Editors of the Enquirer :

If man may transgress his eternal command, And leap o'er the bounds of his birth

WYLLIESBURG, Va., July 4, 1847. Messrs. Editors-Not long since I saw much said in your paper concerning a toast drunk by Mr. R. T. Daniel, of your city. This toast was Mr. R. T. Daniel, of your city. This tolar was, by various persons, credited to several sources—Mr. Hammer, Mr. Tuston, a tolast-making committee in Manchester; and Mr. Daniel himself refers to the Democratic Review as the source from which he obtained it. Now, gentlemen, you are all wrong. The real author is the poet James Monigomery. By referring to his poems-you will see this line, "Distinct as the billows yet one as the sea," in an address to the Ocean If I mistake not, this is the precise language of

Mr. Daniel's toast. Yours, respectfully, P. S. The address to the Ocean, referred to was written in the summer of 1805,

of Mr. Charles Martin, Agent of Hampden Sidney College. His proposition is of a novel character, which, it successful, must redound to the benefit of an institution that has rendered distinguished service to the cause of Education. We trust that the plan proposed, which strikes us as being feasible and advantageous, may meet with public favor, and the old College enjoy a prosperous career, with her sister institutions of

For the Enquirer.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE. And what can be said about her? Why, this She has often come before the people of Virginia to ask for a fund to endow her fully, but no being skilled in the art of begging, she has never succeeded. She now comes forward again-but not to beg. Heretofore she has asked, but pro-mised nothing in return; now she asks the pri-Heretotore she has asked, but provilege of conferring a full equivalent for every tavor the public may show her. How she proposes to do it, may be seen from what follows:

The Board of Trustees, at their late meeting

tablishing tweive hundred scholarships, which are to be sold to subscribers for the low price of one hundred dollars each. The purchaser of a right of scholarship may secure for himself, if he desires it, and for his sons also, a full course a succession of scholars for twenty years, or he minate. If he is afterwards blessed with any of rights he would have been entitled to for his sons, had no scholar been nominated. These rights are not transferable by purchasers who have sons, unless these sons are already educated, or are no longer minors: in this case they may no-minate or transfer as others. The funds thus raised are to be invested in State or U. S. Goraised are to be invested in State in vernment stocks, and the interest faithfully appropriated to the payment of the Faculty. other disposition of the fund can be made, without working its forfeiture. This sum must be paid on or before August 1s', 1848.

Does this plan need a word of recommenda-tion? When a parent can thus, by the payment to Messrs. Henshaw, Ward & Co, of Boston. - In his Signal letter, moreover, he declares that of all his sone, and save an annual expense of forty dollars, at a time when he has to meet all the other expenses of sustaining a son at college, does he need to be told that a very great advan tage is offered to him? This does not look much like begging. Nor can it scarcely wear this as nor tolthose who, though married, are so unfortu-nate as to have no sons, since it affords a fair opportunity for the exercise of their kindly feelings.

order of talents. Let this plan be carried into effect and Hampden Sidney will scon take the rank she deserves among the first Colleges in the Union And does she deserve this? Read her noble and liberal charter and see. Consult the history and liberal charter and patriots who founded and of the christians and patriots who founded and carefully fostered her, because they would patronize no institution that was not above even the suspicion of being disaffected to the cause of American Liberty; examine the long list of her Alum. rican Liberty; examine the long its of her Alum, ni, who have distinguished themselves at the bar, in the sacred desk and in many and responsible offices of the State and nation, and then ask it she deserves to be put in the front rank of our Colleges. She has twelve hundred friends whose interest and pride are both concerned, and they will answer this question whenever an opportunity is given them. She will not make this liberal offer to the people of Virginia and North Carolina and be rejected. Let it once be under-stood and her success is certain.

CHARLES MARTIN, Agent, H. S. COLLEGE, June 23d, 1847.

For the Enquirer. MESSES, BOLLING AND MEADE-MEHERRIN CONVENTION, &c. Messis. Editors: Happening to be travelling

in this section of country, on reaching here I was told that yesterday was the County Courteay for this county, and that Mr. Bolling and Mr. Meade, the candidates for Congress, would be here and address the people. I determined to stee and see what was to be seen, and hear what was said. Early in the day a large number of sons had assembled to witness the "localed horns" between the two gentlemen. Abo o'clock Mr. Bolling made his appearance gentlemen from Petersburg, arriving soon aner informed us that Mr. Meade was confined a home by severe indisposition. This intelligen was the cause of much disappointment triends of Mr. Meade. On account Mr. B. declined to speak, not being willing to take advantage of Mr. Meade's absence, but apcourt. During the day politics ran high. Mt. Bolling had numbers around him, to whom he made ingenious and plausible arguments, cause them to swerve from the true faith; to did not learn that he effected a single change opinion. He is a capital electioneerer. Hi portment and general appearance is such, the strangers are likely to be much prepossesses his lavor; and the Whigs showed their accu tomed management in again bringing him her ward as their standard bearer. But from what Brunswick were determined to give a g count of themselves on the day of the class Many expressed themselves as being conficu-that the district would go for Meade by tour hus dred majority. I also saw gentlemen from Mecklenburg who laughed at the idea of Mr. Bolling's election, and heard them express the

price of liberty."

On passing the old Masonic Hall Theard a gentleman speaking, and seeing many persons in the windows and doors, I determined to go in On entering and enquiring, I was told that i gentlemen sitting on the benches fronting Chairman, (Dr. Scott,) were delegates from counties bordering on Meherrin river, and met in convention to consult as to the bests o be taken to improve the navigation of river. One of the delegates from Lunenter Mr. Tazewell, was addressing the conventing urging its practicability, and the adoption of som immediate measure, to commence the work. O motion, the Chairman appointed a committee prepare work for the convention, and adjourne antil tour o'clock-at which time the convenie again met, and the committee, through the Chairman, (Mr. Hicks,) submitted a report the effect, that the present charter is altogoinsufficient, and recommending that a comm be appointed to memorialize the next Legisla uch a charter as will meet the vilof such a charter as with more of the people interested in the work. A lor debate took place between Messis, Hick Niblett and Tazewell, on the report, as he capital stock and the proper or the improvement. All of the gentlemen be lawyers, spoke well, and advocated their per lar views with ingenuity. The two latter were quite local in their views, particularly the cond. The vote being taken, the report was adopted. It the same spirit prevails in the counties as did in the convention, and the river ha

pleasure it would afford them to vote let M

way. I would say to the Democracy of the district, to bear always in mind the warning of the

Apostle of Liberty, that "eternal vigilance

Mr. Bolling left the next day for None

should mark well the signs of the For the Empirer.

water enough in it, the improvement will be a

pleted. Those interested in the Danville roa

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAM AND MARY The ceremonies of the commence concluded at a late hour on Monday, the 5: William and Mary, as usual, has sent torth the world many of her sons destined to reap new laurels for themselves and their Alma Mater At an early hour of the morning, the olf College presented an animated and interesting a pearance. Students, with the gay badges of the societies and cheerful countenances, passing and tre; the graduate waiting with teverish an iety the arrival of the hour when he should, t awaiting with equal anxiety and more impatient the hour which would fill the old Chapel wit the beauty and fashion of Williamsburg and t vicinity; and the grave Professors and Visitor equally interested in the performances of the young gentlemen entrusted to their cate. To vehicles peculiar to the lower part of Virgini were seen wending their way towards the College filled with the pretty girls of the town and cou try. After looking at this rare collection of amable, well educated, fascinating and beautiful is dies, we can well account for the far-lamed ga lantry of the students, and wonderful chang and improvements that take place in the ma ners and address of many of the youths who enter the walls of old William and Mary College About 11 o'clock a large and fashionable at dience had filled to overflowing the chapel, when

rises of the day. A passing notice would que y fail to afford a just conception of the effect which were by all pronounced most creditable. All were good - all afforded gratification to any ions parents and kind professors and friend chasteness and beauty of the oration Mr. Christian-the sound sense, extensive search and logical excellence of Mr. Nancegenerous devotion and noble sentiments of a tion and regard expressed by Mr. Armi wards the Old Dominion, together with his es of wit and humor, afforded general sa tion. All united in praising the classic purity style and elegance of the oration of Mr. Lev -the handsomely delivered, well-written of of Mr. Harrison, to which was added a vopeculiar sweetness, which would have rend agreeable the most ordinary address, and, united with his most excellent one, was lis-

to with wrapt attention by the audience.

the ceremonies of the day commence.
It would be an useless and difficult task to dx

apon the peculiar merits and excellences of

various young men who participated in the ca-

We were not so fortunate as to hear the dress of Mr. Coles, but heard it complime most highly by a gentleman of distinction The valedictory address by Mr. Motley's one of great excellence. It was not superior beauty to those of the gentlemen who pro him, but his delivery was admirable; and fire and energy with which he speaks, co his profession, if he continues to cultiv improve the fine mind which nature has him. We have but one fault to find wi speeches of the young gentlemen genera that may be easily corrected by practice perience. They should avoid the list guid delivery which spoils oftention written address. The longer they liv fully convinced they will be that voice, animated and spirited, add incalcula

the effect of an address. The exercises of the morning wer the gentlemen, including students at guests, repaired to the Raleigh and City H pariake of the sumptuous entertainment pared by the members of the several L Societies of the College. The long and well ed tables of the Raleigh were crowded with

students and invited guests.

The orator of the day and the reader Declaration of Independence acquired selves most handsomely. The orator was Mayne, the reader of the Declaration of In dence, Mr. Harrison. We would dwell to length upon the excellences of the specthese two gentlemen, but the honorab which they deserve will be made in do In response to complimentary to as s. J. James Lyons, Patrick H. Aylett, W. W. G. Richmond, and Mr. Speed, Mr. Burwe other gentlemen, delivered spirited and the addresses, which were most enthusiastica

ceived by the students and guests. The dinner was concluded about six tivities of the commencement day at Willia Mary-a day pleasing and delightul to al ing the impression upon the minds of all, the prosperity of William & Mary will never nish whilst her sons take so much p ceremonies and festive days of their A in

DR. JAMES L. CABELL.-We are lal